

been seen on the main land. It is perfectly arboreal, never descending to the ground. Its food is fruit of various kinds, but when this is scarce it eats insects: my hunter saw one with a large hairy spider (*Mygale*) in his mouth. On seizing an insect or fruit, it strikes its beak against its perch several times, apparently to kill or soften it, or secure it more firmly in its beak, and then after two or three bites swallows it entire. Some of the fruits it eats are about the size of a damson, and have a stone, which it ejects through its mouth an hour or two after eating.

Its note is very loud and deep, and it is from this that it has received its Indian name "Ueramimbé," signifying the "Piper-bird." It utters its note early in the morning and in the afternoon. It frequents the very loftiest forest trees, but is said to build its nest rather lower. Its nest is said to be formed of sticks very roughly, and the young are very naked and ugly. The colour or size of the eggs I have not been able to ascertain.

In ascending the Amazon, it first occurs opposite the mouth of the Madeira, in some islands. In the Soluives, as far as the boundaries of Brazil, it also occurs, and probably further. The Rio Negro, however, is its head-quarters; and there, in the numerous islands which fill that river, it is very abundant. It extends at least four hundred miles up the river, and very probably much further. I have not heard of its occurring in the Rio Branco, Madeira, or any of the other great tributaries of the Amazon. I have been informed by a hunter, that towards the sources of the Rio Negro another species is found, and this I hope soon to have the means of verifying.—*Proc. Zool. Soc. for July 23, 1850.*

Barra do Rio Negro, March 10th, 1850.

*On the Genera Hexapus and Arges of De Haan.*  
By J. D. DANA.

The genus *Hexapus* of De Haan, in his first publication of its characters (in Decade I. and II. of the Fauna Japonica, pp. 5 and 35) is arranged near *Pinnothera*, which it resembles in its short obese form and small size. But in his last Decade, published in 1849, which contains his final remarks on classification, at p. xiv., the genus is referred to the vicinity of *Pilumnus*. The outer maxillipeds are as in *Pilumnus*. The genus is peculiar in the fifth pair of legs being obsolete. The species is the *H. sexpes* (Jap. p. 63 and pl. 11. f. 6, *Cancer sexpes* of Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 344. f. 37).

The genus *Arges* of De Haan (Faun. Japon. p. 21) includes only a fossil species. It is Cancroid in its outer maxillipeds, and near *Pilumnus* and also *Menippe*. The abdomen in both sexes is 7-jointed; in the male oblong-trigonal, in the female ovate. The lateral margins of the carapax are parallel and entire, and the general form is much like that of *Cyclograpsus Audouinii* and the allied. Distance between the eyes one-fifth the breadth of the thorax.—Sp. *A. parallelus* (F. Jap. p. 52, and pl. 5. f. 4) from Japan.—*Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts for September 1851.*